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SCHARF FURS
JERUSALEM, THE PILLARS
THE NEW RAIFA BRANCH
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Column One BY David Courtney

THE Labour Opposition in the House of Commons returned again and again to the subject of East-West talks "at the summit." It raised the question on Monday with a motion to pressure the Government for contributing to the delay in bringing about a conference between the heads of the United States, British and Soviet Governments. The motion was lost but the occasion drew a serious debate and a fairly frank statement by Sir Winston Churchill, who told the House that he had asked for a personal exchange of views with Mr. Molotov, who was then at the top of the Soviet pyramid. The proposal brought a sympathetic response from the Krumpholtz, but according to Sir Winston Churchill, because of the "unexpected" revival at that time of Mr. Molotov's plans for a formal international conference.

NEITHER the large, formal, international conference nor the informal two-power top level meeting took place. Since then, the French National Assembly and the Bundestag have ratified the Paris and London treaties, providing for the rearmament of Western Germany. The Upper House of Paris and Bonn have yet to give their assent and are expected to do so. At least till the French Council of State has given or withheld its approval which should be on March 25th, nothing further should be done. Sir Winston's opinion, about direct talks with the Soviet Government held.

THE trouble is that suspicious moments are few and far between and get fewer and farther between as time goes on. Inauspicious moments stretch to the length of days and months as now Bonn and Paris, now Formosa and now the hydrogen-bomb pile mounds, stand on suspicion until even the intrepid Sir Winston must hesitate to set out on the hazardous ascent to a meeting with the people from the other side. The question is, of course, whether such a meeting would be of the slightest use. Washington has doubts about it. And true enough it is that on the evidence provided by the newspapers almost every day, it is difficult to see how the issues that divide the western Powers from Russia can be levelled down to the point where co-existence becomes a better bet than another name for cold war.

AT the same time when 368 members of the House of Commons vote in favour of immediate talks between the disputing heads of the nations, it is a fair assumption that a large section of British opinion wants "co-existence" and that the alternative British Government, which the Parliamentary Labour Party represents, thinks it both possible and highly desirable. That is why Sir Winston himself repeated his earnest desire for "co-existence with Russia," adding, however, what may be an even more revealing statement: "I should regard it as an act of insanity to drive the German people into the arms of the Krumpholtz and thus lift into Communist tyranny the destinies of mankind."

HOW can the West co-exist peacefully and constructively with Soviet Russia on the sole or main basis of German rearmament within the structure of western defence measures? If the alternative to that would be to "tilt into Communist tyranny" the destinies of mankind, then it would seem, we are dealing with a Power of such might and malice that there can be no question of co-existence; but only of staying off the final clash as long as possible and of using the breathing-space, not merely to strengthen western defence but also by other than military means to sap away at Communist regimes hoping that the final co-existence of the "deviation" will come the potential enemy gradually to disintegrate and so to make the final co-existence necessary. That may be logic and Senator Knowland would certainly accept and act upon such logic. But it is also a form of defeatism in the circumstances, therefore, it is at least comforting to have the Labour Party urging the logical and hopeful line. The logical and hopeful line, also, needs no advocate; events support it only too faithfully.

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Born Opponents Of Paris Accords To Petition Court

BONN, Tuesday (Reuter).—Karl Meunier, who has been leading a campaign against the Franco-German Peace Treaty, announced tonight that he had won enough support in the Bundestag to enable him to petition the Constitutional Court to declare the treaty null and void.

Consideration by the court could only delay Bundestag action for several months. The announcement came at the same time as, in Paris, Premier Edgar Faure bluntly warned the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committees of the French Senate that the U.S. and British will bypass France and rearm Germany should the Senate refuse to ratify the Paris accords. He appeared before a closed session of the two committees that must decide tomorrow whether to recommend ratification of the treaty to the full Senate session next week. The French Lower House has already passed the treaty.

Rhineland Falls In In West Germany, the chances of ratification by the Bundestag (Upper House) are slim. The Rhineland Palatinate Peter Altmeppen, strongly hinted that Rhineland delegates would not oppose the treaty. The vote of the Bundestag is expected to be one of the decisive factors in the Bundestag.

Differences over the Saar Statute have split the Bundestag. The Bundestag has 37 members in the Bundestag, which has already approved ratification. Fourteen of them, forming a majority, oppose the Saar agreement and today elected a new executive committee for the parliamentary group.

Talks Resumed On Tunisian Autonomy

PARIS, Tuesday (Reuter).—French-Tunisian negotiations on home rule in the French Protectorate resumed this afternoon after 40 days of interruption due to the overthrow of the Mendès-France Cabinet.

Premier Edgar Faure joined the meeting an hour later because he was pleading with the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Council of the Republic in favour of ratifying the "rearm Germany" agreements promptly and without conditions. In his address to the meeting, presided over by Pierre Juhan, Minister for Tunisia, Mr. Faure made it clear that the Government had no intention of going back on what had already been agreed upon under the previous Cabinet. Both sides today seemed confident that the agreements could be officially concluded before Easter (April 10). The negotiators on both sides said they only wanted to complete the work brought almost to a conclusion by the former Premier Mendès-France.

Casablanca reports said terrorists killed four persons and gravely wounded seven others in a series of attacks in Morocco last night. This brought the death toll in the protectorate for the past eight days to at least 15.

Terrorists travelling in a car today were ambushed when they opened fire with sub-machineguns on a crowd drinking in the Arab Sporting Club in Oujda.

New Town Plan For J'lem Being Readied

The Planning Department in the Ministry of Interior has recently been studying a detailed survey of Jerusalem—its population, land ownership, building density, schools and public buildings. Mr. Isaac Rokach, Minister of Interior, told the Knesset last night in the course of the Budget debate. He hoped that a new town plan for Jerusalem would be completed by the end of the year.

The Department had also undertaken the preparation of a new plan for Nazareth and Afula. During the past year the new construction had increased at an unprecedented rate and had sharpened the need for planning. Work had already been begun on plans for three villages in the Galilee area.

US to Use 'Small' Atom Arms in 'Major' Battle

WASHINGTON, Tuesday.—The Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, said at a press conference today that small atomic weapons would be used if America became engaged in major military activities.

Disarmament Body Resumes Talks

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter).—The five-nation U.N. Disarmament Subcommittee today resumed its conference aimed at resolving East-West differences on the timing of a ban on nuclear weapons. Mr. James Wadsworth, Deputy U.S. delegate to the U.N., represented Washington for the first time in place of Mr. Cabot Lodge, who has returned to New York. The other nations represented are Britain, Canada, France and Russia.

NATO Would Use Atom in All-Out War

General Alfred Gruenther, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, said in Paris yesterday that his forces planned to use atomic weapons only in the event of all-out war. He told the SHAPE Correspondents Association that his command had not considered the use of atomic weapons in the event of a limited "brushfire" war.

Gen. Gruenther stressed that while NATO strategy was based on use of atomic weapons, the final decision on whether to use them lay with the political leaders. The transition to atomic tactics could not be too sudden, he said. "We could not switch to atomic weapons today if we had to, but the change-over to nuclear tactics would not be complete for another three or four years."

In Washington, meanwhile, the U.S. Air Force yesterday described the "Falcon," its newest guided missile, as "the only missile with a brain of its own." When the pilot spots an approaching enemy bomber on his radar scope, the target is "locked" in the guidance system, an electronic computer takes charge and fires the missile automatically. The "Falcon," latest and smallest American missile, is already in production, it was said. The missile looks like a football and is about two metres long.

Reports from London said the British press was in a state of excitement over tonight's announcement that the U.S. had agreed to supply the British with the "Daisy-Beaver" hydrogen bomb. The "Daisy-Beaver" is a new type of hydrogen bomb, while the "New Chicago" is a new type of atomic bomb. Mr. Dulles said that the British and American scientists are engaged in research on hydrogen bomb radiation which does not require explosions or past explosions or experiments in radiological warfare.

In Belgrade, the Yugoslav Government yesterday decided to found a nuclear energy commission to plan and develop the production of nuclear energy for industrial purposes. (Reuter, UP)

Minister Asks More Money for Police

A plea for additional funds for the Ministry of Police was made in the Knesset last night by the Minister of Police, Mr. Bahor Shitreet, who discussed the work of the police in connection with the Budget debate. Although the police were doing an excellent job, the Ministry was severely handicapped by a manpower shortage, Mr. Shitreet stated.

The Ministry's entire staff consisted of just over 4,000 persons. Included in this figure were 4,000 constables, 1,400 sergeants, 300 inspectors, and 150 higher officers. Only 35 per cent of the force had served for five years or more and 30 per cent had less than two years' service.

Giving a statistical review of crime in 1954, Mr. Shitreet revealed that the number of crimes had increased by 7.5 per cent over 1953, and that per capita crime had increased by five per cent. The crime increase was particularly marked in rape and attempted rape cases (63 per cent higher), damage caused by negligence (48 per cent), and pickpocketing (33 per cent).

On the other hand, the number of murder cases declined by 10 per cent, despite the abolition of the death penalty. The Minister noted there were also fewer cases of automobile and motorcycle theft, black market offences, and robberies.

Infirmarys were responsible for more than 40 per cent of the murder cases, more than 50 per cent of the attempted murders. Slightly more than half of all known crimes had been solved, nine per cent more than in 1953. In crimes against persons the proportion solved was 90 per cent while in crimes against property the number was 30 per cent.

Ninety-five per cent of all cases presented resulted in a verdict of guilty. Mr. Shitreet said that the tremendous number of trivial complaints received hampered the more serious work of the police. Most of these quarrels arose from intolerance and inability to see the other person's point of view.

Syria on Verge Of Crisis Over Pact With Egypt

Opposition was growing in Syrian political circles to the conclusion of the alliance with Egypt and Saudi Arabia, as Foreign Minister Khalid of Assad ended his talks in Baghdad yesterday and returns today to Damascus.

The Syrian press has increased the tempo of attacks on the Arab League pact having joined up with Cairo, thus "isolating" the country and increasing its isolation from the Arab world. Comment was particularly critical over the nature of the talks in Baghdad, held for the purpose of winning Iraqi approval for the recently tripartite Arab League pact. Arab League, because of the participation of lower-echelon Iraqi officials only.

There was no announcement made yesterday at the conclusion of the talks. The Iraqi Premier, Nuri, did not participate in the talks. He received the Syrian delegation briefly yesterday. King Faisal and Crown Prince Abdul Ilah did not meet with the Syrian delegation, giving the Syrians the impression that they had made previous arrangements for a hunting trip in South Iraq.

Syria Asks Guarantees Usually well informed sources in Beirut said yesterday that the Damascus authorities had asked Iraq to issue an official declaration guaranteeing Iraq's independence and sovereignty of Syria. The request was reported by a Damascus source.

A large group of high Syrian army officers, already in Beirut, were reported to be expressing criticism of the Government's move, reportedly because they fear being subordinated to the Egyptian officers under the terms of the new pact.

Mr. Dulles was referred to the Syrian Foreign Secretary, Sir Anthony Eden, that his Government was trying to get a renunciation of the use of force by both the Chinese and Formosan Governments. Asked if a renunciation of claims by either side would be considered by the U.S., he replied that there would be no necessity for anybody to renounce what might be considered a legitimate claim. (Reuter, UP)

Backward Nations Offered USSR Technical Aid

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter).—The Soviet Union is offering aid "on extremely fair terms" to underdeveloped nations, a TASS broadcast from Moscow Radio said last night.

Commenting on President Eisenhower's report to Congress on the fulfilment of the mutual security programme, TASS said, "The Soviet Union is ready to give technical and financial aid in industry and agriculture to underdeveloped nations, to help them to develop their own resources."

The U.S. report noted that military aid to Turkey increased last year, and indicated that Pakistan was making substantial progress in military measures, the broadcast added.

Knesset Hears Plea For Basic Heavy Industry

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter Mr. A. Govrin (Mapai), who has systematically asked for the establishment of a basic heavy industry to complete Israel's economic production line yesterday told the Knesset that it was time to begin to build ships.

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France Seen Backing Israel Bid at UN for Peace Talks

WASHINGTON, Tuesday.—Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said his press conference today that the Gaza incident caused a setback to American plans to extend the security considerations desired by Israel.

He was asked about the progress of high level U.S.-Israel discussions during the past several months in which Israel sought a guarantee of her territorial integrity and redress of the balance of power as a result of the Western defence arrangements with the Arabs. Mr. Dulles said that consideration of the situation was made far more difficult by recent events, which have caused the U.S. to change an existing time schedule.

When asked to specify just what might emerge and whether there was anything to do with the Gaza incident, the Secretary replied that he did not care to be specific now. He said he was hopeful that something would emerge from the situation which would be sufficiently significant so that the U.S. would not have to put its plans on the shelf. He said that he and Ambassador Abba Eban had been in the past several months studying the Arab-Israeli situation with the view to finding out what could be done to stabilize the area and establish peaceful conditions.

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Gaza Clash Deferred U.S. Plans For Israel's Security—Dulles

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (UP).—Representative John D. Dingell, Democrat from Michigan, released to the press today a letter he sent Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in which he denounced the alleged guilt of Israel in the recent Gaza incident.

He said that "Israel, who has been repeatedly provoked beyond her patience," must have necessarily fallen back finally to defending herself and her people." He asked Mr. Dulles to review carefully whether the U.S. policy of strengthening Arab nations as a bulwark against Communism has been distorted to other purposes.

Scopus Convoy Held Up by UN

Organization officially informed Israel yesterday that the fortnightly Scopus convoy to Mount Scopus today would not proceed. The U.N. decision was communicated by Col. R. H. Dineen, acting Chief of Staff of the UNTSO, to Mr. Walter Eytan, Director General of the Foreign Ministry, at a meeting in Jerusalem yesterday.

Col. Dineen told Mr. Eytan, it is understood, that since Israel had not acceded to a request of General Burns to remove a road block erected by Israel police between the Hadassah Hospital on Mt. Scopus and the village of Luyria, he would not allow the fortnightly convoy to proceed today on schedule.

11 Clashes Reported

A total of 11 clashes between armed infiltrators and Israeli security forces occurred during the two-week period ending March 8, it was officially announced yesterday. During that period there were several thefts of various kinds of equipment and a number of border violations for purposes of ploughing and pasture.

Last-Minute Bid to Save Bevan from Expulsion

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter).—Socialists in Parliament worked strenuously tonight in a last-minute effort to save the re-elected left-wing Mr. Aneurin Bevan from expulsion from the Labour Party.

The party's official parliamentary spokesman, Mr. George Brown, said that the 27-year-old Welshman was being expelled from the Labour Party because of his "left-wing" views.

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